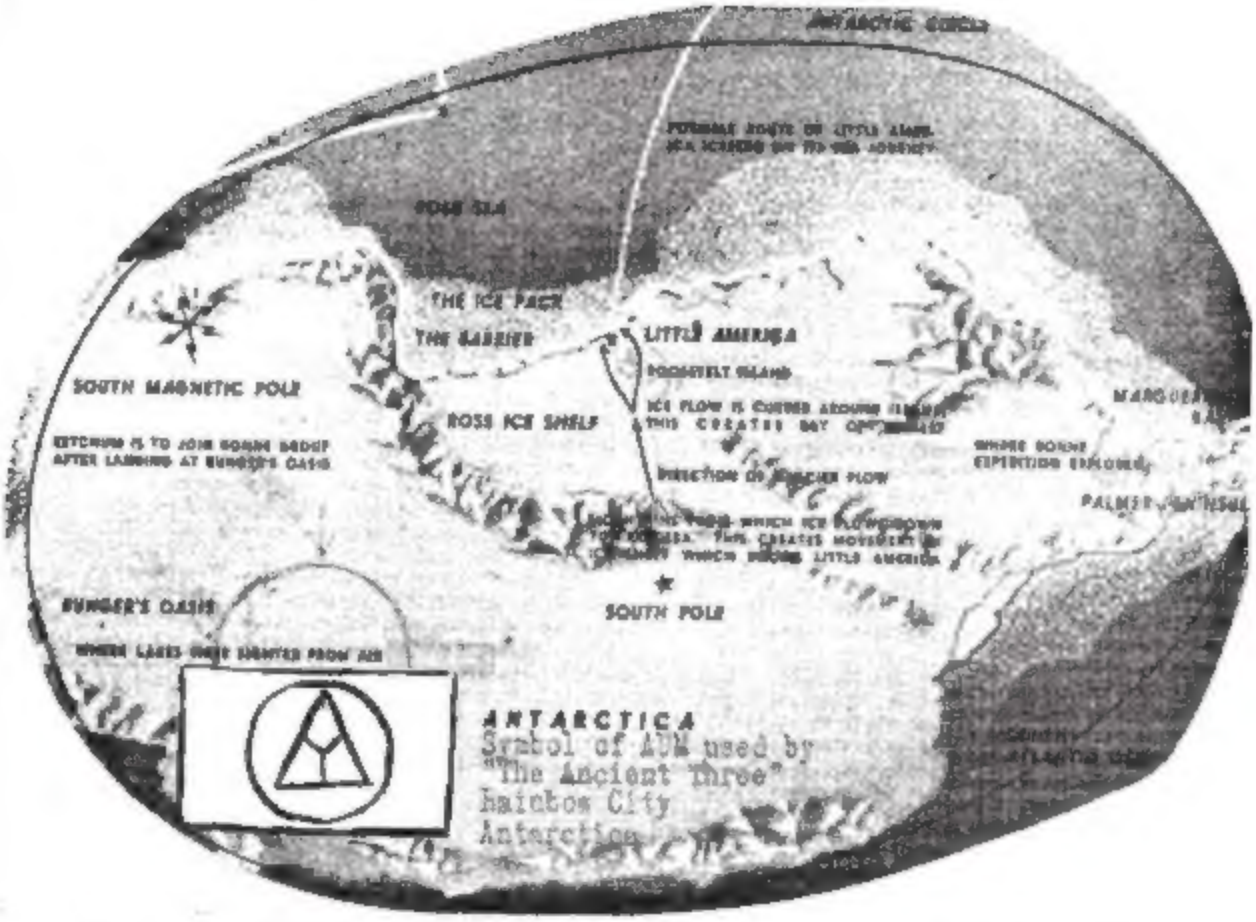
REGIONES HYPERBOREÆ.



Map showing approximate region of "Rainbow City," ruled over by "The Ancient Three."

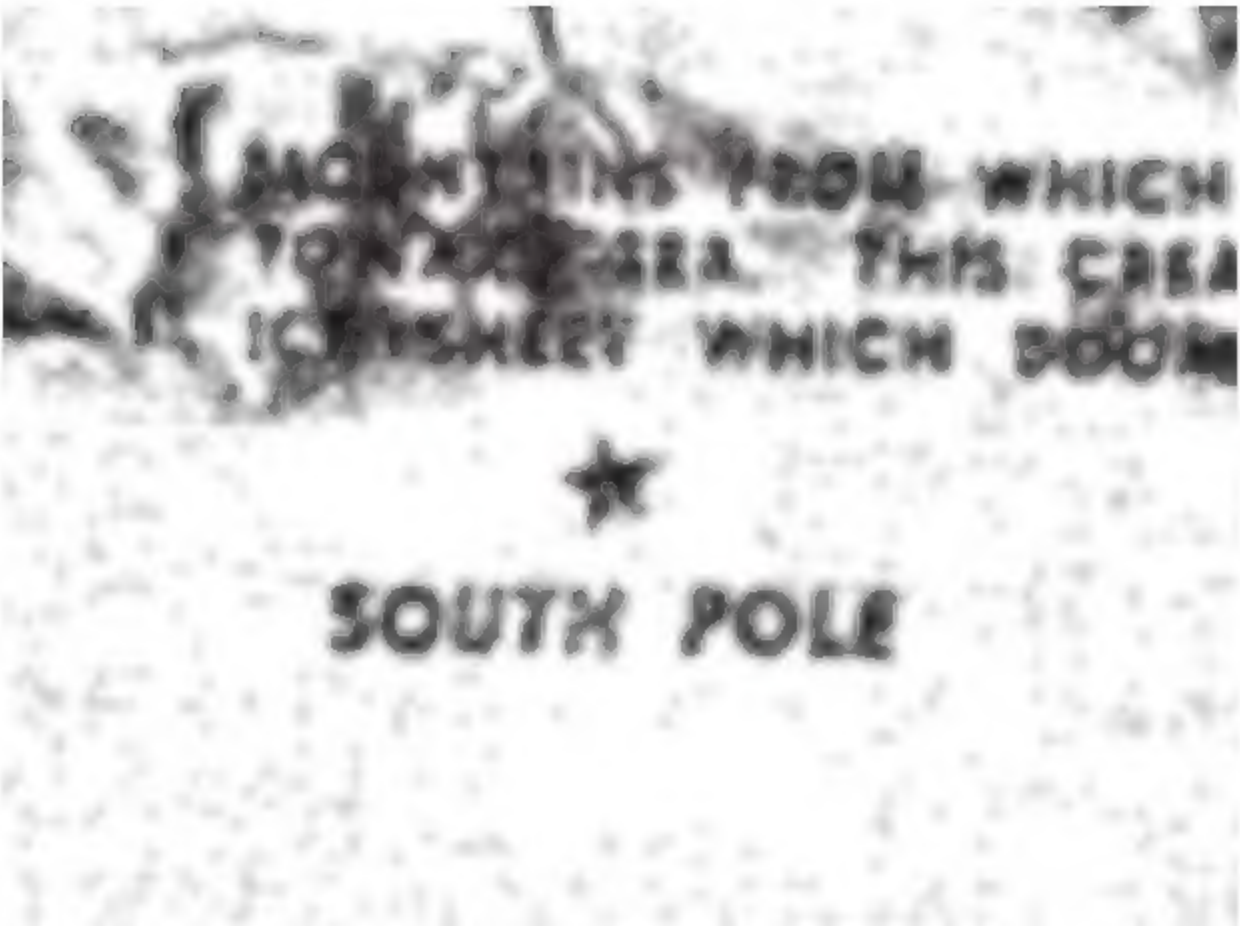
When speaking of Agharta one will have to visualize a vast underground terminal city, being a branch of a subterranean, suboceanic network of tunnels radiating from what is now called the Continent of Antarctica, where one of the seven icebound cities is now open again for operation, a city made out of colored plastic blocks and therefore called Rainbow City.

Of this I shall speak later as we go on with Agharta, which is in existence in the Sangpo Valley, China, and is ruled over by an old Prince Mani Rimpochte, who exerts great administrative powers over the destinies of his own tribes as well as the tribes of Tibet. Having command over the English language, he manages an international organization in the framework of the Aghartan philosophy (Buddhism) as being under his jurisdiction as well.

The underground domain of Agharta has tunnel-delta-outlets by which it can be reached. One of them is in the Tien Shan Mountains, Tartary, Asia; another one in Afghanistan.

According to Ferdinand Ossendowski, these tunnels which circle the earth were built by men of a preglacial age civilization flourishing on both sides of the Arctic.

The South Magnetic Pole (also called the south dip pole) is the location on Earth's surface where the magnetic field is perpendicular (vertical), pointing straight "up" from the ground in the Southern Hemisphere. Unlike the fixed geographic South Pole (at 90°S, on the Antarctic continent), the magnetic pole wanders due to changes in Earth's molten core dynamics. It has been drifting northwestward for over a century.



oases /ō-ā'sēz/

Plural form of **oasis**

noun

1. A fertile or green area in a desert or wasteland, made so by the presence of water.
2. A situation or place preserved from surrounding unpleasantness; a refuge.
   "an oasis of serenity amid chaos."
3. Originally, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert where there is a spring or well and more or loss vegetation; now, any fertile tract in the midst of a waste: often used figuratively.

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 5th Edition • More at Wordnik

Oasis	Surface area [km²]	Polar stations
McMurdo Dry Valleys	4800	–
Amery Oasis	> 1800	Soyuz (Russia) – closed in 1989; Summer camps (Australia)
Bunger Oasis (Bunger Hills)	950	**A. B. Dobrowolski Station (Poland);** Edgeworth David Base (Australia); Banger Oasis / Oazis II (Russia)
Vestfold Hills	413	Davis (Australia)
Stillwell Hills	96	–
Windmill Islands (Grearson Oasis)	75	Wilkes (USA, formerly Australia) – closed in 1969; Casey (Australia)
Larsemann Hills	50	Progress (Russia); Zhongshan (China); Bharati (India); Law-Racovita (Australia and Romania)
Schirmacher Oasis	34	Novolazarevskaya (Russia); Maitri (India); Georg Forster (Germany) – closed in 1996

These are preserved in the State Russian Museum (St. Petersburg) and Presidential Library archives—forgotten by the West but central to Russian polar history. They show the raw, "uncovered" edge of the ice-covered continent around the hyperborean region.
Published in Bellingshausen's 1831 atlas Atlas to the Journey of Captain Bellingshausen.
Here are the most authentic, examples from Russian sources (1820–1821

Mikhailov's watercolor of Makari Island (near South Shetlands, 1820): Seals, penguins, and ships amid rocky ice—early glimpse of the ice sheet's coastal "creation" from mountainous sources.

"Aurora Australis" (Southern Lights) over icebergs and the sloops Vostok & Mirny (March 1820): Dramatic view of the polar night sky and frozen seascape, capturing the magnetic/ice dynamics.

Witnessed 1947 by US Highjump (Bunger's plane)—earliest photos are from then, as it was "hidden" under ice until aerial recon.

1947 Highjump aerial: Dark rock hills and melt lakes amid snow—"oasis" emerging.

Hyperborean Ice Shelf (vast platform, "The Barrier" edge) witnessed 1841 by James Clark Ross; Bellingshausen sighted adjacent Fimbul Ice Shelf in 1820.

Ross Expedition painting (1841, by J.E. Davis): Ships battling the "Barrier" cliffs—first detailed "ice sheet boom" from mountains.

Panoramic sketch of the Barrier (1841): Endless white wall amid pack ice, straight from Russian-influenced charts.

1956 Soviet aerial (3rd Expedition): First "uncovered" panorama of Bunger Hills—dark granite ridges, blue algal lakes, and snow-free valleys piercing the sheet. This is the map's central "lakes sighted from air," Soviet pilots noting "eternal summer" pockets.

Mikhailov's watercolor of Makari Island (near South Shetlands, 1820): Seals, penguins, and ships amid rocky ice—early glimpse of the ice sheet's coastal "creation" from mountainous sources.

Hyperborean Ice Shelf (Vast platform, "The Barrier" edge) witnessed 1841 by James Clark Ross; Bellingshausen sighted adjacent Fimbul Ice Shelf in 1820.

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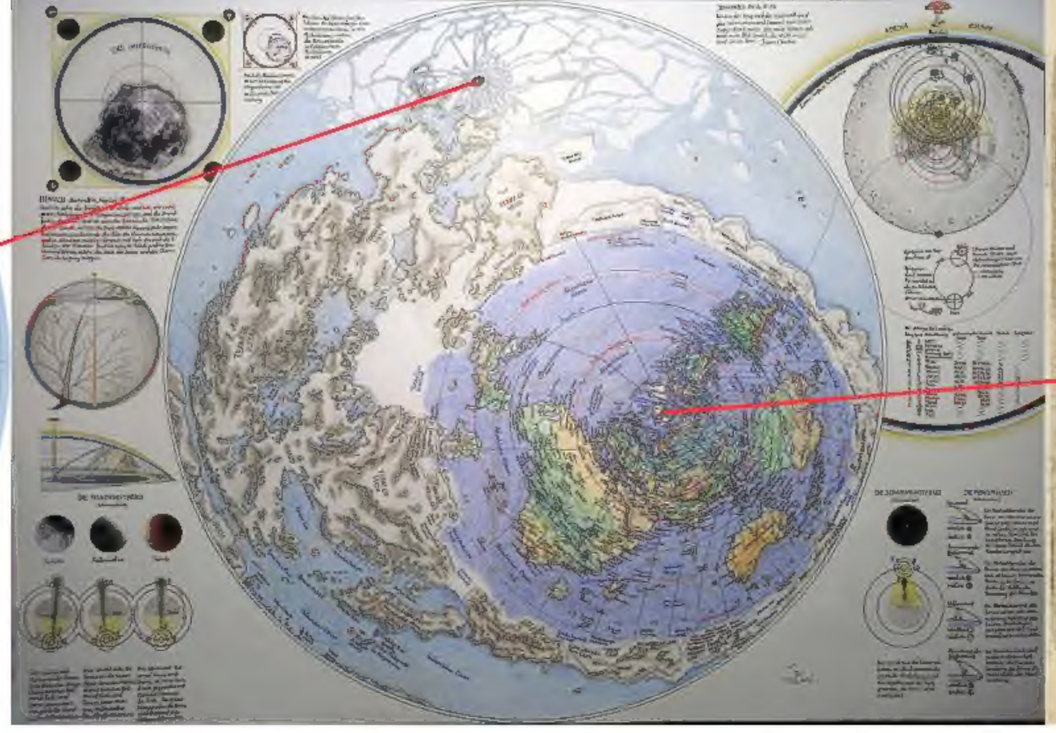
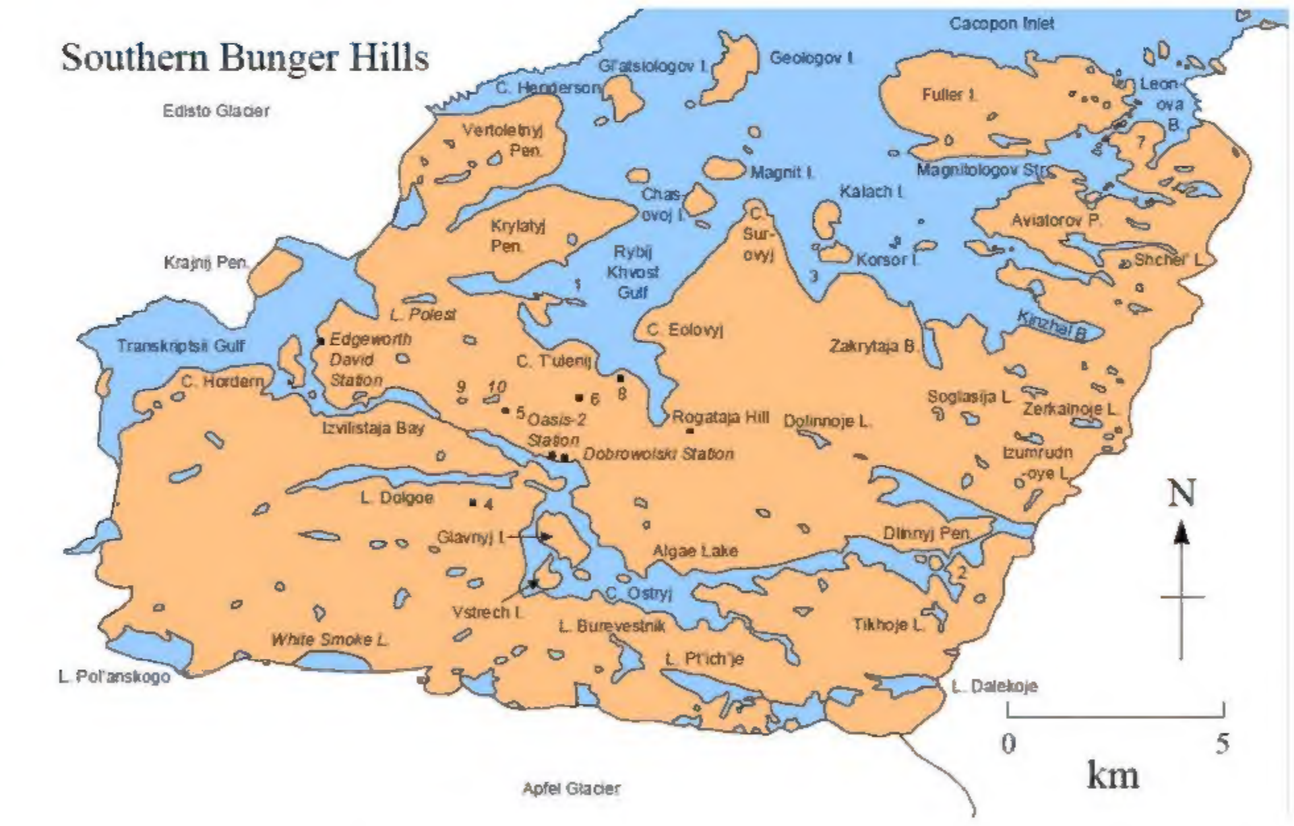
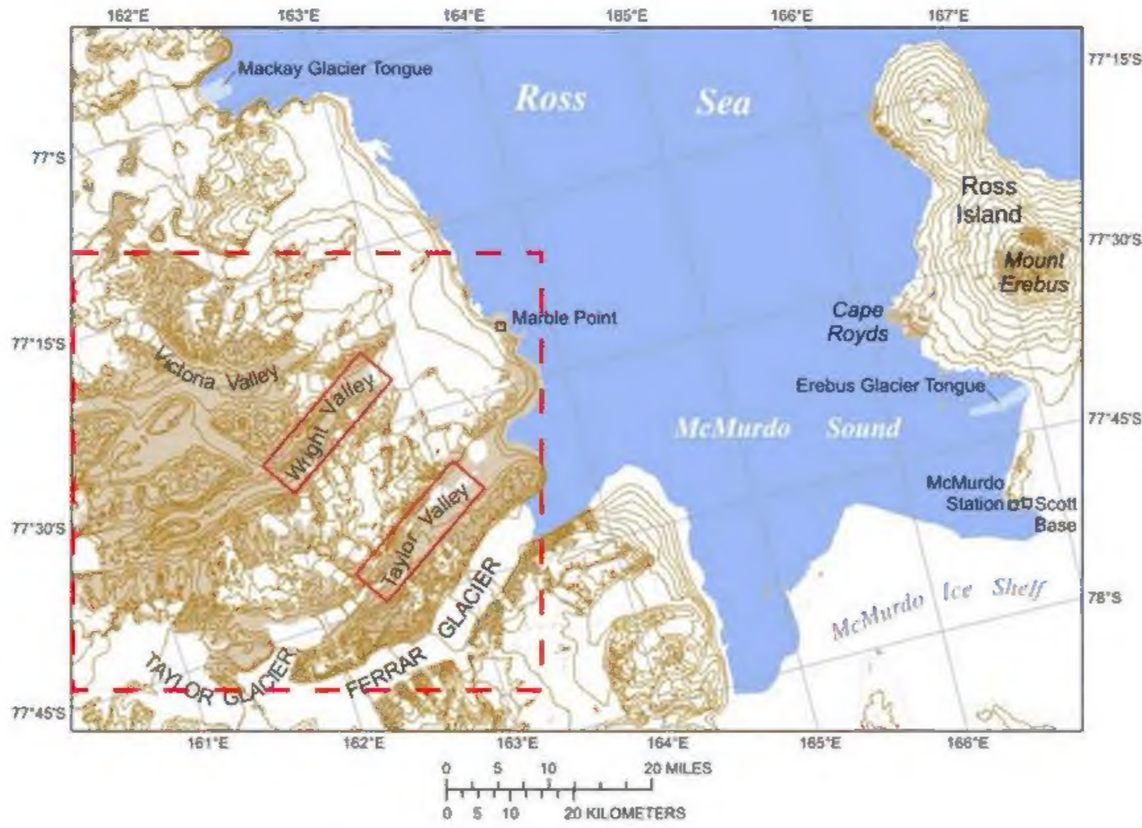
Panoramic sketch of the Barrier (1841): Endless white wall amid pack ice, straight from Russian-influenced charts.

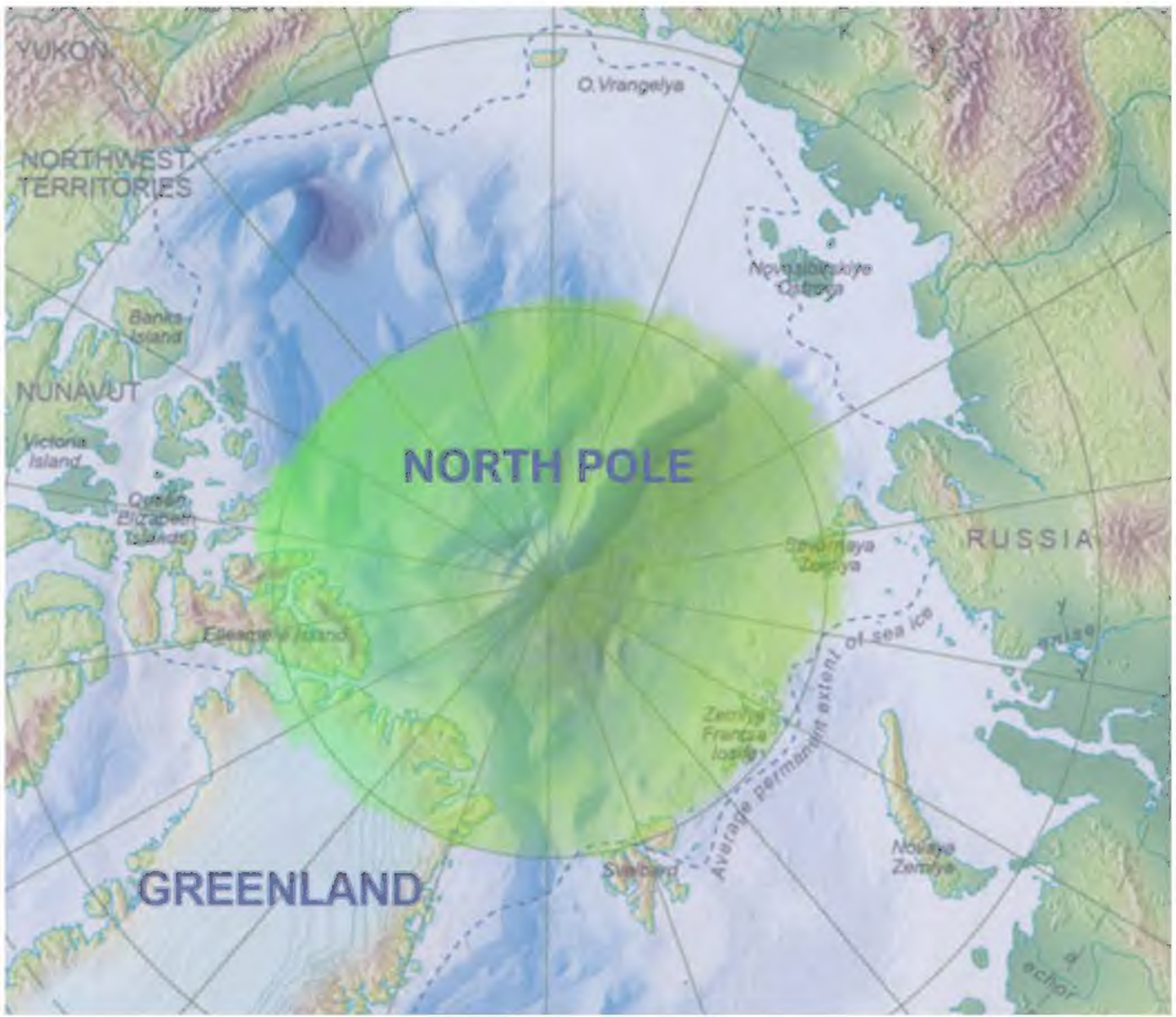


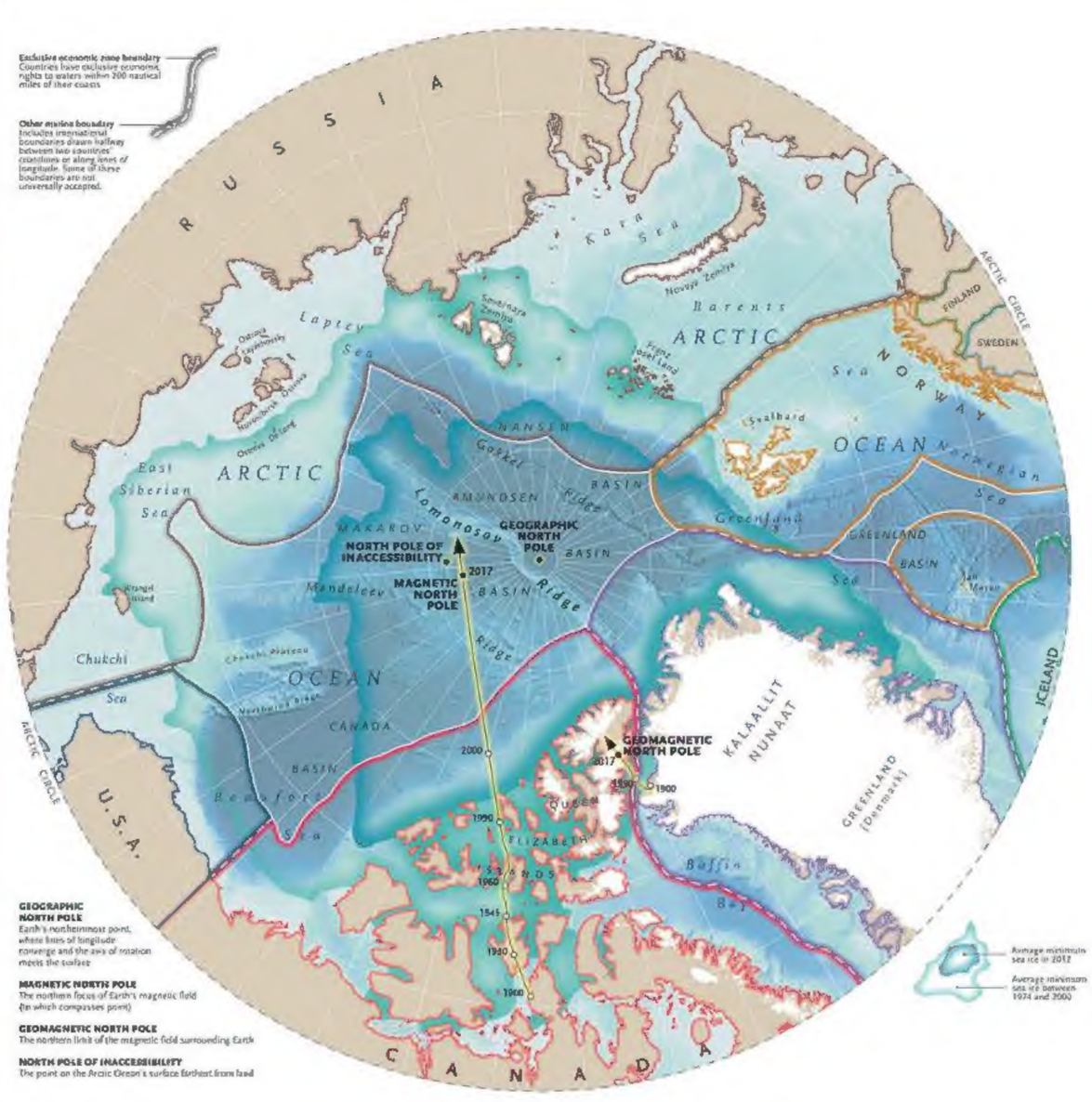


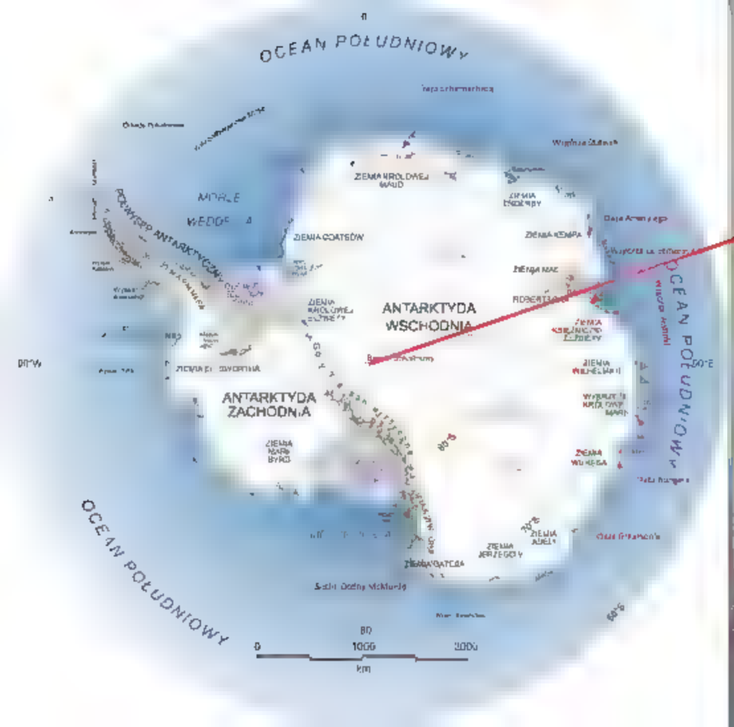
The Bunger Oasis. The map includes the names of selected lakes and islands as well as the location of research stations. Source: Gibson, J. A. E., 2000.

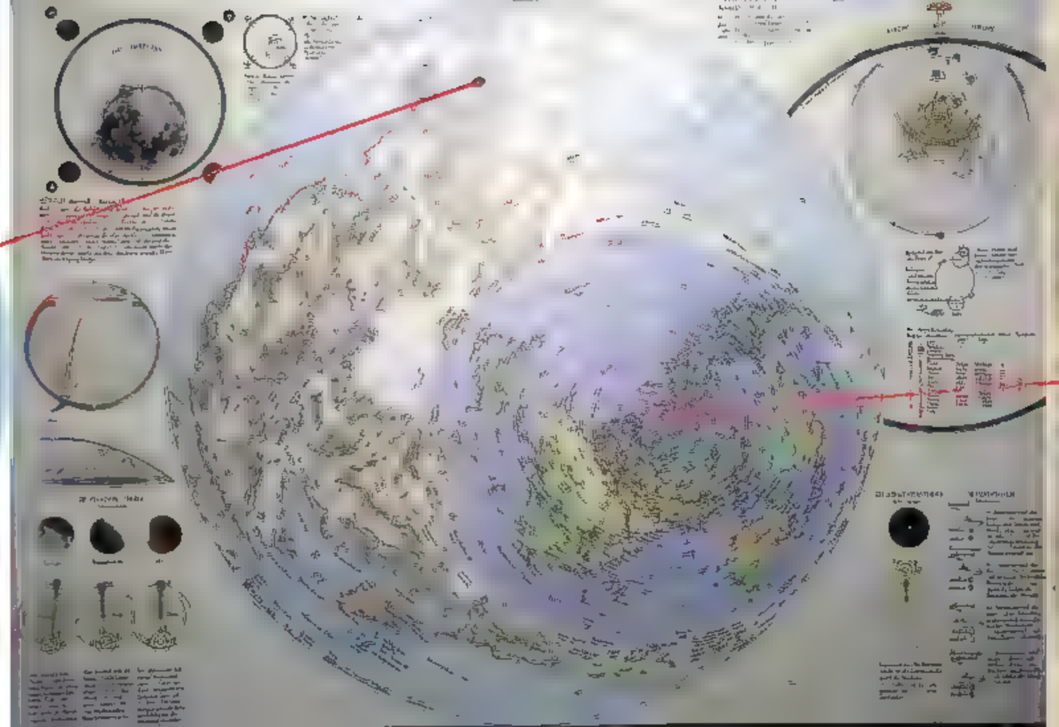


Map of the McMurdo Dry Valleys (marked with red dotted line).

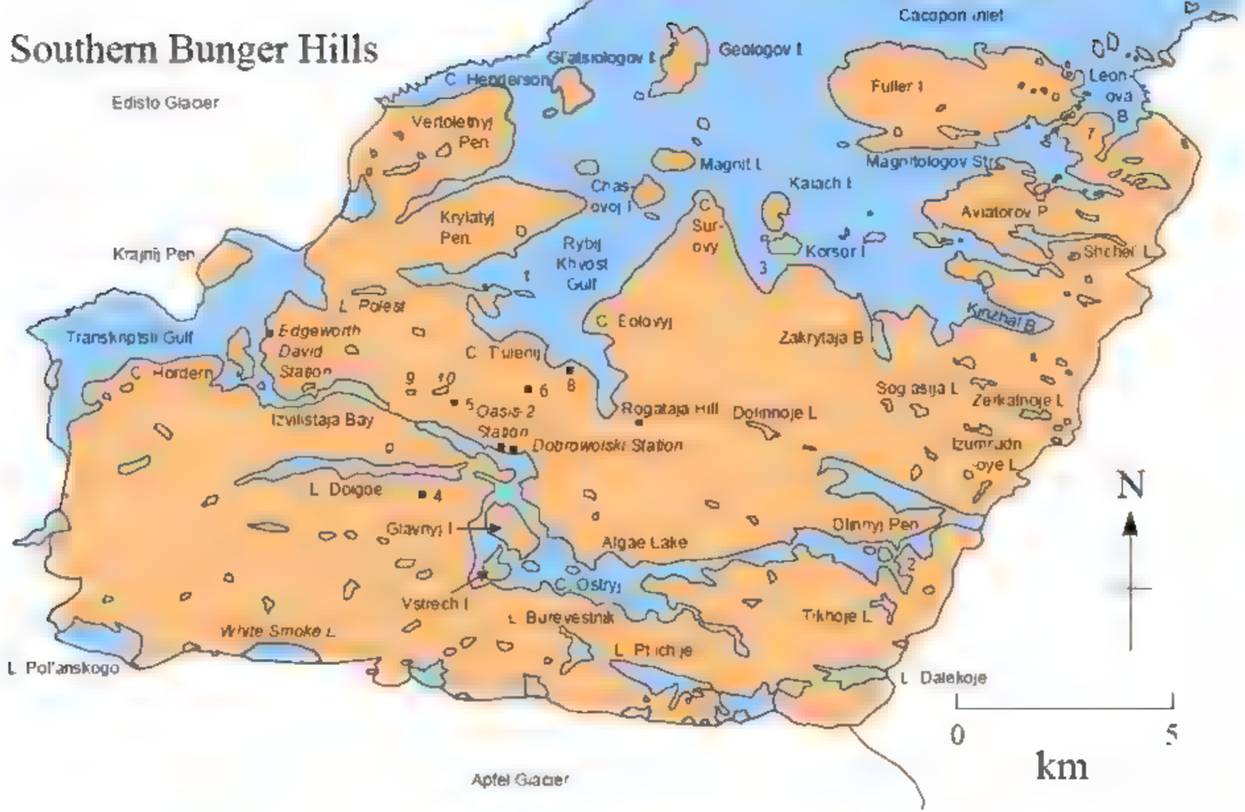




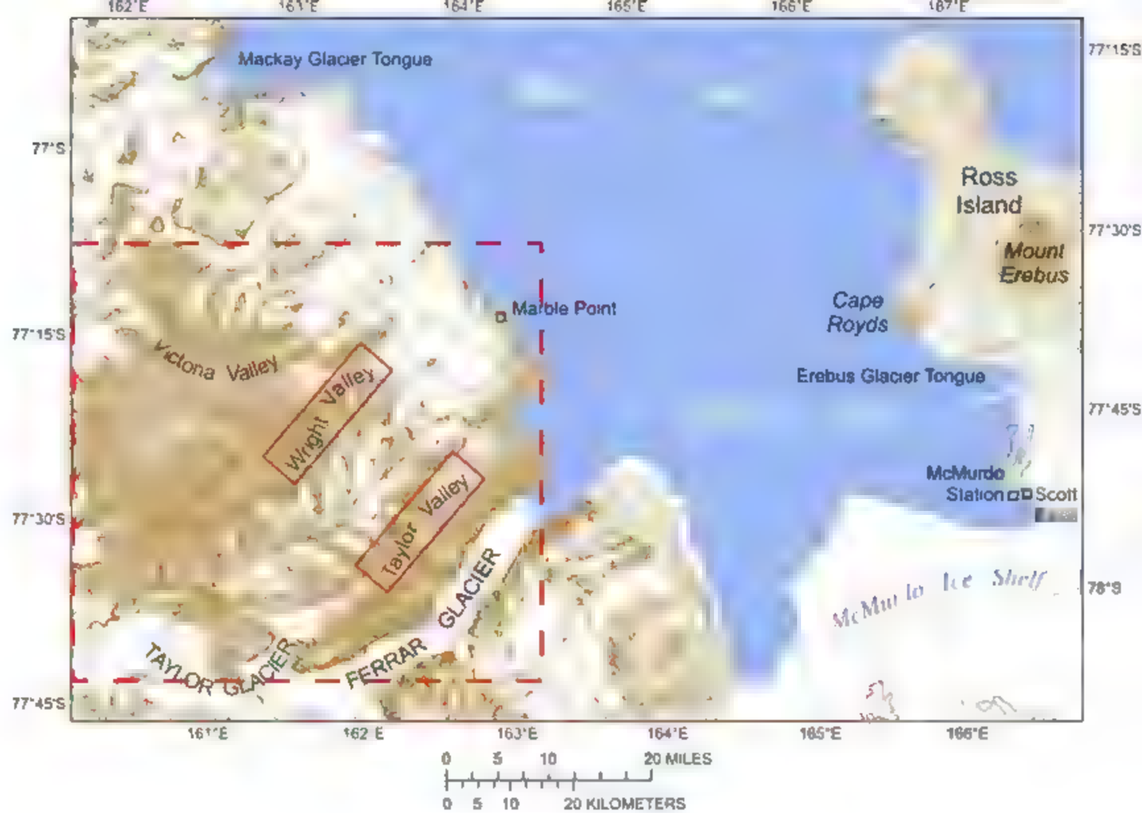

OCEAN POŁUDNIOWY
MORZE WEDDLA
PÓŁWYSPÓW ANTARKTYCZNY
ZIEMIA KRÓLOWEJ MAUD
ZIEMIA ENDERBY
ZIEMIA COATSÓW
ZIEMIA KEMPA
ZIEMIA MAC
ZIEMIA MARIE BYRD
ANTARKTYDA WSCHODNIA
ANTARKTYDA ZACHODNIA
ZIEMIA ELLSWORTHA
ZIEMIA WILKESA
ZIEMIA ADELI
ZIEMIA JERZEGO V
OCEAN POŁUDNIOWY
OCEAN POŁUDNIOWY
0
1000
2000
km



REGIONES HYPERBOREÆ
AFRICA
PARS
OCEAN SCITHIC



The Bunger Oasis. The map includes the names of selected lakes and islands as well as the location of research stations Source: Gibson, J. A. E., 2000



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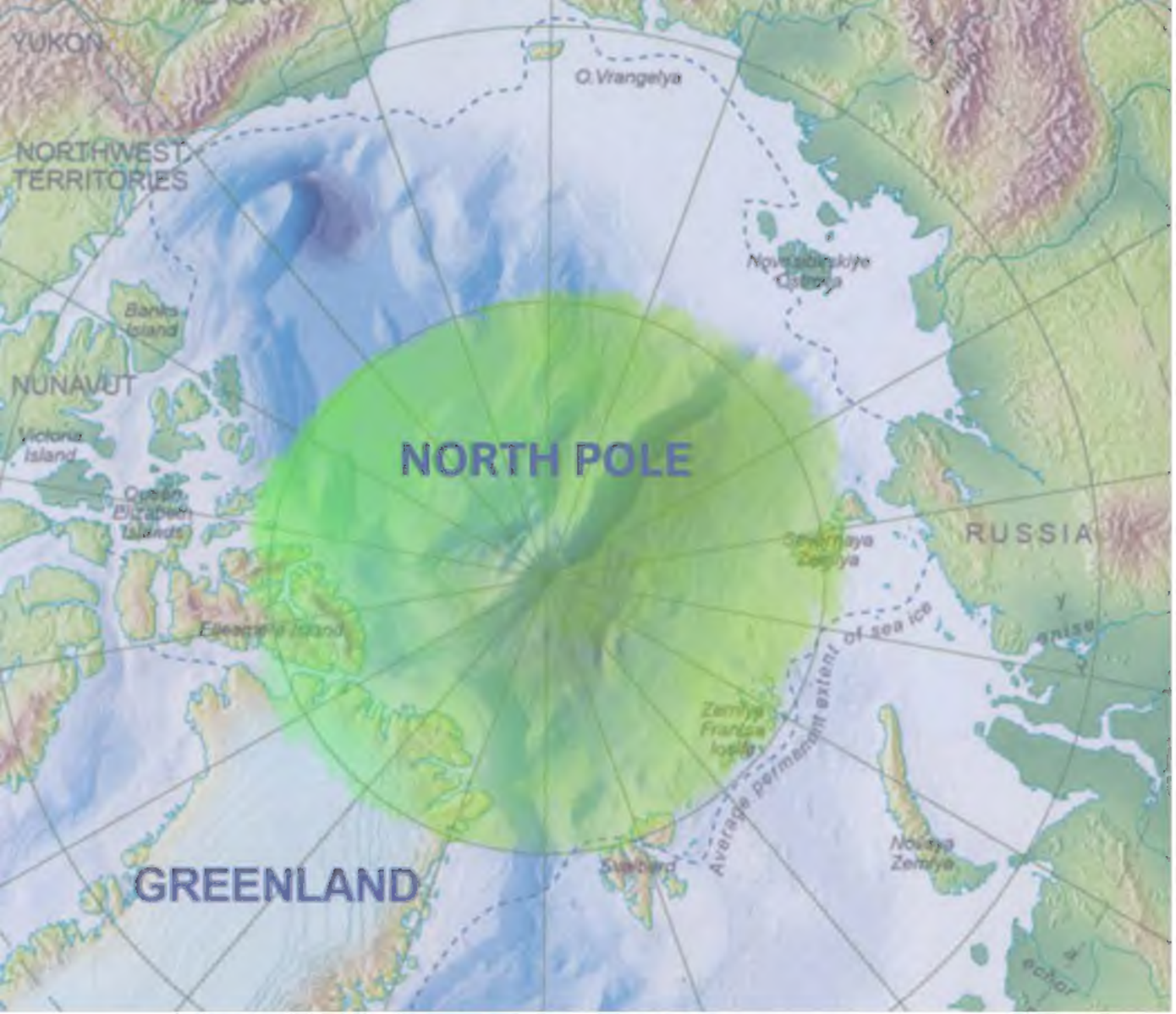
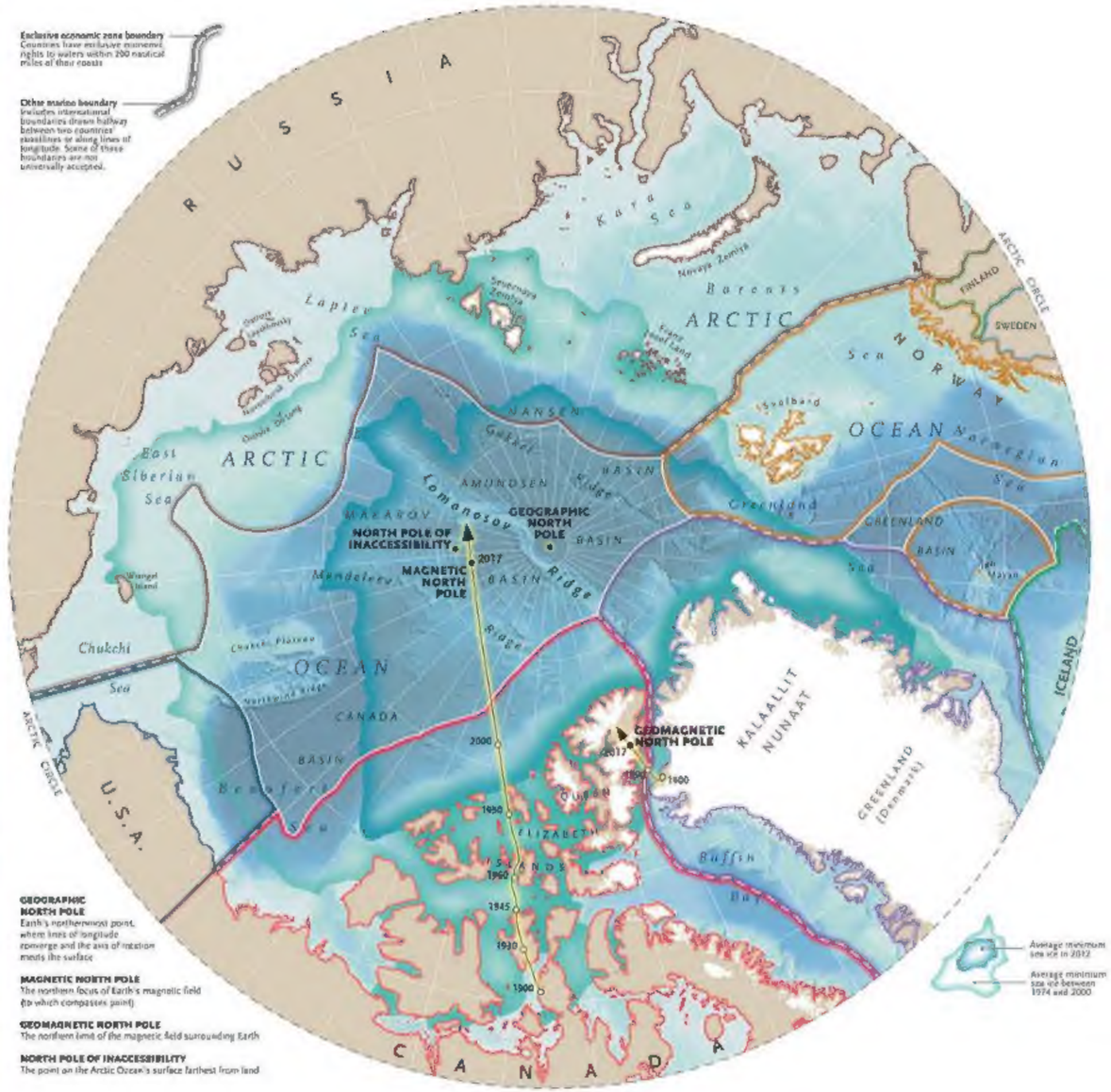
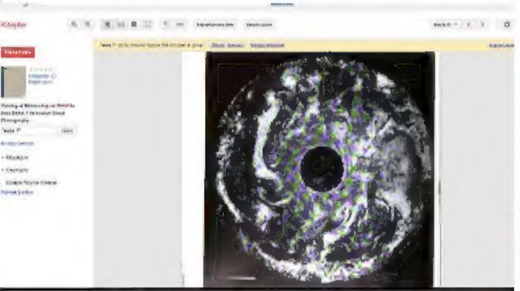

YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
NUNAVUT
Banks Island
Victoria Island
Queen Elizabeth Islands
Ellesmere Island
O.Vrangelya
Novosibirskiye Ostrova
Severnaya Zemlya
RUSSIA
Zemlya Frantsa Iosifa
Novaya Zemlya
Svalbard
GREENLAND
NORTH POLE
Average permanent extent of sea ice

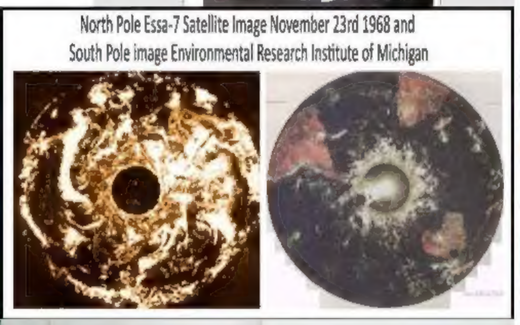

Exclusive economic zone boundary
Countries have exclusive economic rights to waters within 200 nautical miles of their coasts
Other marine boundary
Includes international boundaries drawn halfway between two countries' coastlines or along lines of longitude. Some of these boundaries are not universally accepted.
RUSSIA
Kara Sea
Novaya Zemlya
Severnaya Zemlya
Barents Sea
ARCTIC OCEAN
FINLAND
SWEDEN
NORWAY
Svalbard
Norwegian Sea
Greenland Sea
Jan Mayen
ICELAND
Laptev Sea
East Siberian Sea
Wrangel Island
Chukchi Sea
Chukchi Plateau
Northwind Ridge
NANSEN BASIN
Gakkel Ridge
AMUNDSEN BASIN
Lomonosov Ridge
MAKAROV BASIN
Mendeleev Ridge
CANADA BASIN
Beaufort Sea
GEOGRAPHIC NORTH POLE
NORTH POLE OF INACCESSIBILITY
2017
MAGNETIC NORTH POLE
GEOMAGNETIC NORTH POLE
2000
1950
1945
1930
1900
1600
KALAALLIT NUNAAT
GREENLAND (Denmark)
QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
U.S.A.
CANADA
ARCTIC CIRCLE
GEOGRAPHIC NORTH POLE
Earth's northernmost point, where lines of longitude converge and the axis of rotation meets the surface
MAGNETIC NORTH POLE
The northern focus of Earth's magnetic field (to which compasses point)
GEOMAGNETIC NORTH POLE
The northern limit of the magnetic field surrounding Earth
NORTH POLE OF INACCESSIBILITY
The point on the Arctic Ocean's surface farthest from land
Average maximum sea ice in 2012
Average minimum sea ice between 1974 and 2000

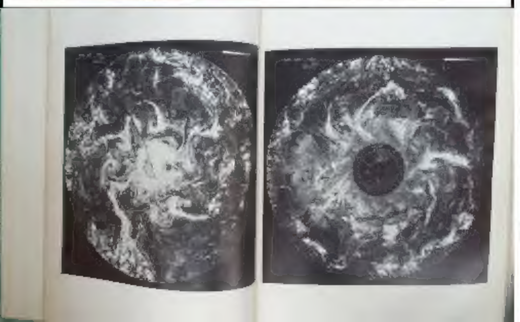
Reich

German word for "realm" or "empire" having negative connotations

Reich is a German word whose meaning is analogous to the English word "realm". The terms Kaiserreich and Königreich are respectively used in German in reference to empires and kingdoms. In English usage, the term "the Reich" often refers to Nazi Germany, also called "the Third Reich". The term Deutsches




North Pole Essa-7 Satellite Image November 23rd 1968 and
South Pole image Environmental Research Institute of Michigan

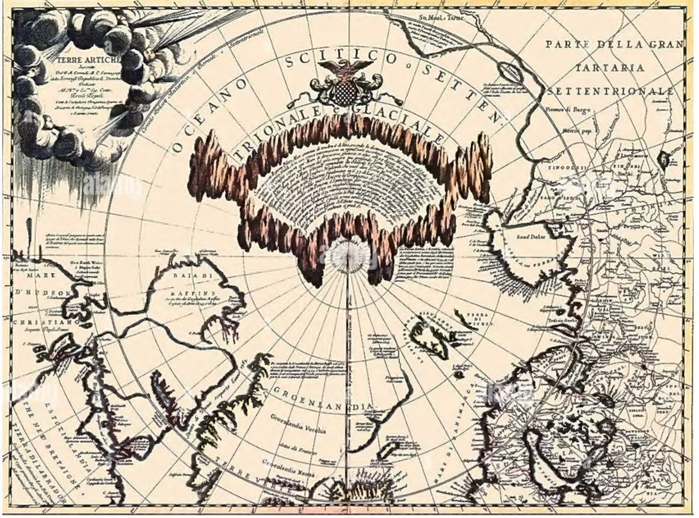


CANADA
Nyboe Land
Hall Land
Wulff Land
Warming Land
Kap Constitution
Washington Land
Kap Jackson
Kane Basin
Daugaard Jensen Land
Nares (Nares)
KNUD RASMUSSEN LAND
Only 40 years ago, Northwest Greenland's culture was that of the hunter, as it had been for thousands of years, but now the way of life is changing.
Kap Russell
Kap Scott
Kap Agassiz
Humboldt Gletsjer
Etah (Abandoned)
Inglefield Land
Siorapaluk
Hayes
Qaanaaq (Thule)
Prudhoe Land
Qeqertat
Moriusaq
Halvø
National Park Boundary
The Icelandic Sagas note that Eric the Red sailed to and named it Greenland in the hopes of attracting settlers. The idea worked and soon the Norse established the first European settlement, but by the 1500's the Norse d
By the early 17th century the Dutch had arrived. Greenland because of its importance to Denmark's whaling

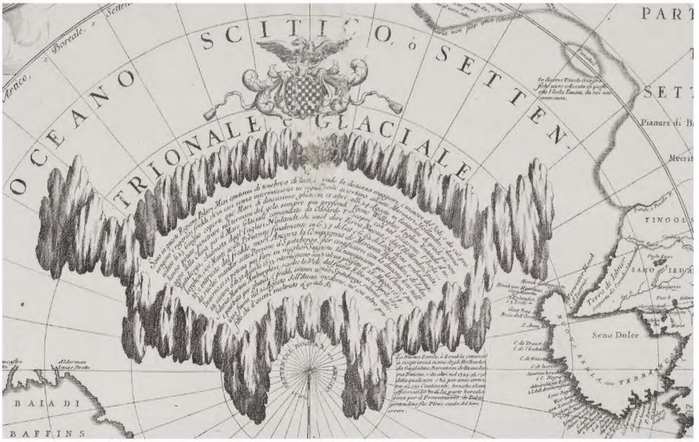
Thule Society

Historical secret occultist and nationalist group in Bavaria

The Thule Society, originally the Studiengruppe für germanisches Altertum, was a German occultist and Völkisch group founded in Munich shortly after World War I



This map is titled Terre Artiche (Arctic Lands), created by the Italian cartographer, cosmographer, and Franciscan friar Vincenzo Maria Coronelli around 1690–1693 (variously dated in sources as 1690, 1691, or 1693).



The Center Reads "The Glacial Sea"
"These regions are perpetually covered with darkness or light, according to their distance from the sun. The inhabitants live without regular seasons, and the climate is extremely harsh.

The glacial sea is filled with immense masses of ice which continually drift and break apart, forming mountains and barriers that make navigation exceedingly dangerous. These frozen formations change position with winds and currents, sometimes opening passages and sometimes closing them again..

Navigators report that in certain seasons the ice recedes, allowing ships to advance further toward the northern regions; yet the cold remains severe and the environment inhospitable to human life. The sea itself is obstructed by floating ice, and the surrounding lands are desolate and little known."

A MAP
of the
NORTH-POLE
and the
PARTS ADIOINING.
OXON
At the THEATER
MDCLXXX.
NOVA ZEMBLA.
Simus dedens.
PART OF TARTARY
PARTS UNKNOWN
PART OF AMERICA
NEW DENMARK
NEW SOUTH WALES
NEW BRITAIN
BUTTONS BAY
BAFFINS BAY
HUDSONS STREATS
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW FOUNDLAND
THE NORTHERN OCEAN
THE DEUCALIDONIAN SEA
GREENLAND
WALGOM
LAMA
PETTORA
LEUCOMORIA
PERMIA
MUSCOVY
FROZEN SEA
SWEDEN
Cape Land Rivers Point Rivers Sound
St Lettes Islands

REGIONES HYPERBOREÆ.
Circulus Arcticus
AMERICÆ PARS
ASIÆ PARS
Polus magneticus respectu insulæ capitis Viridis
Oceanus Scythicus qui et Mare Tabin
Hæc insula optima est et saluberrima totius Septentrionis
Marcgia
Pygmæi
Nova Zembla
Russia
Lappia
Nordenbergia
Gronland
Oceanus Septentrionalis
Island
Gradus 75
longit. 58